The time when the manuring of the tand and the feeding of live-stock had to be done without any guide but experience is coming to an end, and very fortunately so, since the old farming is becoming unprofitable on all worn soils. The science of fertilization and the science of feeding the science o ance of feeding had their birth just as the old-time farming was declared not to "pay." As nature's bounty seemed to be exhausted, and the earth to refuse her increase all along the eastern edge of our continent as well as in Europe, the investigations of science revealed the fact that there were other manures basides there of the forwards. besides those of the farm-yard. It revealed also the fact that by a proper ad-mixture of the old and the use of some new food materials, domestic animals might be reared far more economically and satisfactorily than before. And this latter work has been also very greatly helped by the application of science to the breeding of these animals, by which breeds are now produced which are especially adapted to each distinct purpose for which such animals

Scientific study applied to farming, though yet in its infancy, has done noble work in solving its most difficult problems, and has much more than acomplished the proverbial feat of making two spears of grass or grain grow where one grew before. The immense and constantly growing use of com-mercial fertilizers all over the civilized world attests what science has done in that direction, which is yet but a drop in the bucket to what we shall see. Th wonderful improvement in every species of live stock is, to the eyes of every middle-aged farmer, a constant subject of surprise. The fat oxen, the strong or fast horses, the deep-wooled sheep, the round and bulky swine, the milk-yielding cows with their great records of butter and cheese, are as much a cause of wonder and a mark of the progress of this new are as are to the more strong than the mark of the progress of this new are as are to the mark of the progress of this new are as are to the mark of the progress of this new are as are to the mark of the progress of this new are as are the mark of the progress of this new are as are the mark of the progress of this new are as are the mark of the progress of this new are as are the mark of the progress of this new are as are the mark of the progress of this new are as a such as the progress of this new are as a such as the progress of ress of this new age as are the mechan-ical discoveries, the steam engine, the iron steamship, the railway, the electric telegraph, electric light and electric motors, the mowing machine and the sewing-machine, and all the other wonders of the time.

But as the old-time stage-driver cannot, without much instruction, become a locomotive engineer, nor the old-time postmaster become the skilled telegrapher without training, so neither can he work of the farm now be successfully conducted without the possession o more knowledge than was attainable by our fathers. Farming is rapidly be om-ing a skilled profession, success in which will require a liberal training, equivalent to, though not the same as. that which has heretofore been given in what are called the learned professions. As much and as varied knowledge is now about to be applied to the production of farm crops and their profitable use and disposal, as ever went to make the best lawyer, minister or doctor of

It is hard to realize, at first, what all this really means. It is no wonder that so many old farmers have thrown scorn upon "book-farming." The history of the world from the time of Adam reveals the tiller of the soil as always an veas the thier of the son as always an unlearned man. "The times of this ignorance" God provided for by storing up in the primeval soil a fund of fertility which should last until mankind grew out of its infancy. But now the time has come for all men to open their ears and learn, by the study of God's works and ways in nature, to provide for their own wants.

This then is what we must do: we must study nature, and in doing this the farmer becomes an educated, and may become a learned man-as learned as Solomon, who was said to have known all the plants in his day-and more learned, for we must not only know of plants and animals, but we must learn the laws of their life and growth; and not only that, we must have skill to apply those laws practical-ly, and make both plants and animals grow according to our will, so as to give us sustenance and wealth.

In short, the day is now at hand in which the farmer is to be raised through knowledge, not from labor, but from at dradoery to intelligent production, and a mastership over nature in the place of his old slavery to nature. Understanding nature's forces, we are to direct them, instead of being directed them. With more than the subtlety of Jacob, we are to mold the cattle to our will and profit. With more than the wisdom of Solomon, we feed and nourish as well as study the plants of the field. Are the middle-aged and older farmers of the time rousing themsel es to these great facts, and taking them in in their full significance? If so, they will be found aiding and favoring every means to fit the growing generation for their new and wonderful inheritance.—M. Y.

New England Forests.

Thirty years ago the pine forests of Maine were considered inexhaustible, and Bangor was the greatest pine-dis-tributing center on the continent. Spruce, which then abounded in all the Northeastern forests, was little esteemed and rarely cut, and hemlock not at all, except for its bark.

We are reminded of these facts by the publication by the Census Office of Forestry Bulletin No. 15, which deals with the pine and spruce forests of Maine. The map which accompanies this Bulletin shows that nearly one-half of the entire area formerly covered with coniferous forests has been stripped of its merchantable timber, and that the large pine, and nearly all the largest and best spruce, has been culled from the remainder. There are still, however, some considerable bodies of large, scattered pine, principally in the extreme southwestern part of the State, which, strongly held as investments, have thus far escaped destruction. Secondgrowth pine, too, is springing up wherever in the State the forest is eading again over abandoned farming lands; and the oldest of the secondgrowth pine, although far from mature, already furnishes the mills with sawlogs, and actually supplied a large por-tion of the hundred and old million feet of pine cut in the State during the cen-

Great changes have occurred in the lumbering industry in Maine during the last twenty years. Now twe-sixins of all the lumber manufactored in the State is spruce; the suprement of Pantage of the lumber manufactors of the lumber manufactors of the lumber manufactors of the lumber manufactors of the lumber market is a lumber market in a lumber market in the lumber manufactors of the lumber of the lumber manufactors of the lumber o gor as a lumber market is a thing of the that State. - Boston Transcript.

past, and the Pine-Tree State obtains much of the pine which it consumes from Canada and Michigan. As factors in the country's supply of lumber the forests of Maine are not now worth consideration. An examination of their their future is not without hope, and that in no other part of the country can such valuable les sons in forest economy be learned. Prof. Sargent, in this Bu letin, calls attention to the fact that "the system of cutting only the large trees and carefully protecting the remainder prevails in Maine and allows the forest to be profitably worked at stated periods, varying from fifteen to twenty-five years." The state of public feeling which has made such a system possible has not yet extended much beyond the State, but the fact that forestwners in Maine have been able succe fully to guard their property against fire and introduce a sensible system of pre-serving their young and half-grown trees, indicates that a similar public sentiment may in other parts of the country attend enhanced values of for-

est property.

Fire is the greatest check to the spread of forest growth in the Eastern States; but, as we have more than once pointed out in these columns, means will be found to reduce the number and extent of forest fires as soon as the money value of the forest makes its preservation of prime importance to a com-munity. Such has been the case in Maine. Its great source of wealth and prosperity existed in its forests. They were fast melting away, and what fires and the improvident methods of the old days had left became of such vital-im-portance to the welfare of the whole people that the preservation of the rem-nants became possible. In Maine forest fires are now of comparatively rare occurrence. The entire forest growth is not cut off, as in the Northwestern pineries: all trees below a certain size are allowed to grow for another har-vest; and young pine, which is freely vest; and young pine, which is freely springing up in some parts of the State, is carefully watched and guarded as a farm crop. Unfortunately, these wise measures were not adopted, or their necessity even dreamed of, until the great pine supply of the State had been practically exhausted; but it is growing again, and, while Maine will never vield a second crop of pine equal to the first, it is not at all improbable that she will regain—and before many years—her position of first among the white-pine producing States.

Forestry Bulletin No. 16, with an accompanying map, treats of the pine and sprace supply of New Hampshire and Vermont. The original pine woods in Vermont. both these States has entirely disap-peared, although the valley of the Connecticut, the shores of Lake Champlain, and all of Southeastern New Hampshire were once covered with vast forests of white pine. A growth of white pine has sprung up, principally in the southern part of these States, and these young forests furnished a cut of over one hundred million feet of lumber during the But these trees are cut census year. too young, and at too great a sacrifice of future profit. The spruce forests of New Hampshire and Vermont, although reduced by fully three-quarters of their o iginal extent, still cover considerable areas in the White Mountain region and along the r dge of the Green Mountain range. Young second-growth pine is carefully protected from fire, and "sprout" pine lands are now held at ward investigating this startling phe-not yet as well preserved or carefully worked as in Maine, and they are too often the prey to destructive fires. It is worthy of remark that Burlington, once in the heart of great coniferous forests, and still the third lumber-distributing point in the United States-Chicago and Albany being the first and second—is wholly supplied with Canadian lumber. -N. Y. Evening Post.

A Magnificent Telescope for Russia.

The Russian Observatory at Poulkovo will shortly be in possession of a gigan-tic telescope. For a long time this observatory, constructed in 1839 by order of the Czar Nicholas, possessed the most powerful instruments in the world, but of late years the scientific progress which has been made in England, France and the United States has put the Poulkovo Observatory in the shade. The University of Virginia, for instance, has now the enormous McCormick telescope, the objective of which is 261 inches in diameter and thirty-three teet long, while the Naval Observatory at Washington has one of the same caliber, and Mr. Leck, a wealthy Californian, is about to place a still greater telescope on Mount Hamilton, near St. Jose. Four years ago the Russian Govern-

ment accordingly determined to con-struct a new instrument which both in respect to its mechanism and optic power would surpass any existing tele-scope. The astronomer Otto Sturve was commissioned to superintend the work, the execution of which was in-trusted to Messrs. Alvin Clark & Co., of Cambridge, Mass. The glasses, consisting of an amalgam of fiint and crown glass have been in hand for nearly a year, and by the month of October they will be ready for use. The total length of the Poulkovo telescope will be forty-five feet, and the diameter of the glass thirty inches, exclusive of the mounting. The telescope will be placed in a meadow to the southwest of the principal building of the Poulkovo Observatory, and it will stand upon a movable iron turret which will itself rest on rails. The telescope will be so powerful that the moon will be brought to an apparent distance of only a hundred miles from the earth.— London Telegraph.

-People who suppose that Admiral Nicholson is called "The War Horse of the Navy" because he sent word to Arabi Pashr that if fired upon he would shoot back, are very much mistaken. The history of the title, as told in naval circles in Washington, is as follows: When a laced and buttoned Lieutenant, young Nicholson was once in company where the term "hors du combat" was used. Some one having asked what it meant, the future hero promptly and proudly replied: "A War Horse;" and "War Horse Nicholson" he was at once dubbed, and has been so styled ever

A Delaware astronomer has just made an extraordinary discovery on the moon's surface, which is likely to create a sensation in the scientific world, and, so to speak, destroy a few well-set theories in regard to that terra incog-nita. On the 19th of last May the gen-tleman in question, Mr. J. G. Jackson, of Hockessin, Del., who has been for years a close observer of celestial phe-nomena, found in looking at the new moon that a white mist was floating over a portion of what is known as the nare crisium, a group of volcanic formations well known to astronomers To the practiced eye such a discovery could not fail to be exceedingly inter-esting, in fact, little less than startling. For an hour Mr Jackson kept his telescope upon the spot, marking outclear-ly a large cloud of vapor arising several hundred feet above the promontorium agarum, which is at the base of the mare crisium. Owing to the fact that the terminator had moved over beyond the mare crisium, Mr. Jackson was unable to witness the phenomenon on the following night. He said nothing at the time, fearing that he might have made a mistake; but he waited patiently for the next new moon, which occurre on June 17th. At this trial he was baffled on account of the cloudiness of the weather. On last Sunday, however, all of the conditions were favorable, and he watched eagerly to test the cor-rectness of his original observation. Sure enough, the feathery mist was there again, on the westerly edge of the mare crisiums against the promonto-rium agarum as he had seen it on May 19. He watched it again until the moon had gone down in the west, and was fully confirmed of the extent and importance of the phenomenon as af-fecting existing theories regarding the physical condition of the moon and her atmosphere. His notion is that this cloud forms by volcanic action during the lunar night of every month, and can only be seen for one particular evening, at about forty-eight hours af-ter conjunction (new moon), just as the rays of the morning sun, in rising over the mountainin of the promontorium agarum, become sufficient to illuminate the mist, but not yet intense enough to dispel or evaporate it. The fact that the moon is then but a slender crescent generally low in the haze of our hori zon, seen but an hour or so before set-ting, Mr. Jackson thinks must be the reason why it has not been oftener witnessed.

The importance of the discovery con sists in that it establishes a fair premise for believing that the theory that the moon is a dead world is incorrect, and would appear to show, what has for years been denied by nearly all astronomers, that the moon has an atmos

phere. On Thursday night last Mr. Jackson claims that he made another discovery in connection with this wonderful He distinctly saw at the apex of the promontorium agarum, above which the cloud has been seen, three volcanic craters, which have never be fore been discovered by astronomers, and he thinks that the cloud is producand he thinks that the cloud is produc-ed by the bursting of volcanic fires, which opened these new craters, thus further tending to establish the theory of physical life on the moon. Mr. Jackson says that when the great tele-scopes of the world are directed toof our present theories as to the physi-cal condition of the earth's satellite. Mr. Jackson is a most careful and painstaking scholar, and has been an astronomer for nearly half a century.— Philadelphia Record.

Health and Happiness

Health and Happiness.

It seems strange that any one will suffer from the many derangements brought on by an impure condition of the blood when Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup will restore perfect health to the physical organization. It is indeed a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and has proven itself to be the best blood purifier ever discovered, effectually curing Scrofula, Syphilitic Disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, all Nervous disorders and Debility. It corrects Indigestion. A single bottle will prove to you its merits as a health-renewer, for it acts like a charm, especially when the complaint is of an exhaustive nature, having stendency to lessen he natural vigor of the brain and nervous system.

WHEN the schoolmaster threatened to tan Johnny, the urchin reminded him that a "soft tan, sir, turneth away wrath."—Our Continual.

What relation is your father's only brother's sister-in-law to you? Your mother, of course.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

| = | and the second s |
|------|--|
| c | KANSAS CITY, August 14, 1882. |
| - | CATTLE-Native Steers 33 20 6 4 65 |
| e | Native Heifers 2 50 @ 2 85 |
| e | |
| - | Texas Steers 3 55 6 3 65 BOGS-Good to choice heavy 7 75 6 8 50 |
| | BOGS-Good to choice heavy. 7 75 6 8 50 Stockers 6 80 6 7 25 |
| Í | WHRAT-No. 2 84 0 84% |
| g | No. 8 75 6 77 |
| | No. 4 70 0 75 |
| | CORN-No. 2 71 @ 71% |
| i | OATS-No. 2 87 6 87% BYE-No. 2 50 6 51 |
| -21 | BYE-No. 2 50 6 51 FLOUR-Fancy, per sack 240 6 2 50 HAY-Car lots, bright 600 6 7 00 |
| f | HAY-Car lots, bright 6 00 @ 7 00 |
| e | BUTTER-Choice Dairy 16 @ 17 |
| y | UHEESE-Kansas new US US |
| e | 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1 |
| 0 | POBK-Hams 15% 16% Shoulders 10 Ø 11 |
| | Shoulders 10 0 11 Sides 13 6 134 |
| í | TAPD 19 69 1927 |
| L | WOOL-Missouri, unwashed 18 @ 20 |
| 1 | PUTATUES - New per bushel. 20 0 30 |
| 9 | ST. LOUIS. |
| i | CATTLE-Native Steers 2 4 25 6 7 50 |
| i | HOGS-Good to Choice 7 20 3 7 50 |
| | HOGS-Good to Choice 7 20 @ 7 50 SHKEP-Fair to Choice 2 76 @ 8 75 |
| • | WIGHR-XXX to Chuice 975 @ 400 |
| | WHEAT—No 2 Winter |
| | WHEAT—No 2 Winter |
| 1 | CORN-No. 2 Mixed 75 6 76 |
| 34.0 | ORN-No. 2 Mixed 75 G 76 OATS-No. 2 45 G 46% BYE-No. 2 62 G 63 |
| ſ | PORK |
| • | PORK 21 65 6 22 75 OO (TON)—Middling 12 00 0 12% |
| L | TODACCO-New Lugs 1 60 6 5 60 |
| | Medium New Leaf. 700 @ 820 |
| ı | CHICAGO. |
| ä | CATTLE-Native Steers 4 80 @ 6 90 |
| 20 | HOGS-Good to Choice 7 50 68 8 60 SHREP-Fair to Choice 4 25 62 5 00 |
| | FLOUR-Common to Choice 5 80 @ 6 25 |
| | WHEAT-No. 2 Red 1 00 @ 1 (1 |
| П | No. 3 89 @ 90 |
| Ü | No. 2 Spring 1 63 @ 1 04 |
| | OATS-No. 2 |
| И | BYE 68 03 68% |
| 9 | BYE |
| s i | NEW YORK. |
| ч | CATTLE-Exports |
| 1 | HOGS-Good to Choice 8 50 3 9 00 |
| ч | COTTON-Middling 1240 13 |
| а | FLOUR-Good to Choice 5 50 @ 8 50 WHEAT-No. 2 Red 1 15 @ 1 15% |
| ı | No. 2 Spring 1 14 @ 1 15 |
| J | CORN-No. 2 8740 88 |
| d | OATS-Western Mixed 50 @ 57 |
| 1 | PORK-Standard Mess 22 00 @ 22 50 |
| 1 | |

It would be a blessing and a kindness to poor, weak, nervous, debilitated suffering humahity, if druggists would stop selling the many vile purgative pills and cathartic compounds advertised for the cure of liver complaint. Although they afford temporary relief, they weaken the digestive organs and compel a continued and increasing use of the same. Sufferers from dyspepsia and liver complaint do not need a cathartic but should use some true medicinal tonic that will strengthen the digestive organs and heal the diseased tissues of the stomach, liver and bowels. A preparation of Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, Iron, Celery, Buchu and Callsaya has proven very efficacious as a permanent strengthener of the digestive organs. These ingredients all enter into the composition of Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, a remedy highly recommended as a general health renewer.

The sport of lassooing the wicked and elusive pun is not particularly a summer sport. You think you have a real fat little pun corralled and are just about to slip your stylographic loop around it and serve it up to your readers, when lo and behold, it dodges you and a rawny boned, antiquated old pun that has been on exhibition for years turns up in its place. It is time to quit the hunt.—

New Haven Register.

Mn. CHARLEY B. CHAMBERS, of Xenia, O., writes: "I had many aliments. All the organs of my body were in a weakened state—lungs, liver, kidneys, heart, nerves, etc. I doctored for this and then for that. I tried bitters, they failed. Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla helped me from the start. I am now as strong and healthy as when I was a boy."

THERE are those who think time is out of joint because it cannot turn and go backward.

—N. O. Picayane.

Important.

Important.
When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage and expressage and carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel. nearly opposite the Grand Central Depot. 450 elegant rooms, single and in suits, fitted up at an expense of one million dollars. Rooms reduced to \$1 and upward per day, on European plan. Elevators. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots.

The milking stool is the latest in the "decoration" line. It is affected only by the cream of society.

It Heads the List

Of all other preparations or medicines. In cases of nauses, headache, dizziness or irregularities of the system. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS have no equal. They never fall in affording immediate relief. Price, \$1.

THE latest resthesic slang when ladies re-prove their admiring gentlemen friends is: "You flatter too awfully perfect much."

All is Well That Ends Well. orin Catlin, 49 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I tried various remedies for the piles but found no relief until I used Thomas' Eclectric Ort, which entirely cured me after a few applications."

THE Boston Herald says: "After Oscar Wilde, Tug Wilson." If that is so, Oscar had better run.—Lowell Courier.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Compiaints, cured by "Buchu-paibia." \$1. Send for pamphlet. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

A woman has to settle a man's coffee with the white of an egg, but she can settle his hash with a look.

PURE Cod Liver Oil, from selected livers, on the sea shore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

When a young lady refuses a marriage proposal, it is a case of sleight of hand.

Personal!

Personal!

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty day's trial is allowed.

THE Receiving-Teller: The last woman at

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COM-POUND cures all female complaints by re-moving the cause.

LEIS' DANDELION TONIC, if taken promptly, often proves a decided measure of economy, for it saves much by pre-venting loss of time as well as suffering. Containing the phosphates in the most ele-

THE soft and silky appearance given to the hair by the use of Carboline, the natural hair restorer and dressing, as now improved and perfected, is the subject of general re-mark by all who have witnessed its effects upon the human head. Sold by all dealers EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD!—See adv. of D. L. Sullivan & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

STRAIGHTEN old boots and shoes with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, and wear them again. Use Redding's Russia Salve in the house and se Redding's Russia Salve in the stable. Try it.

THE latest fashion-Wise's Axle Grease for Wakefield's Blackberry Balsam, for diarrhea.

Wisz's Axle Grease never spoils or gums. THE ladies' best friend-National Yeast. THY the new brand," Spring Tobacco."

A Well-known Farmer From Erie Co., N. Y., Speaks From

THE very best is Wise's Axle Grease.

Experience.

AKBON, Eric County, N. Y., December 6, 1881.

To the Proprietors of Thomas' Edectric Oil:

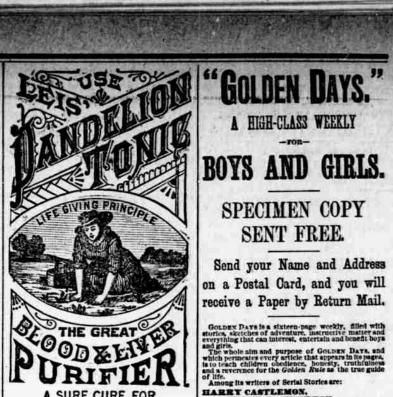
Gents-Last March I took a severe cold, and, being negligent in doctoring it, brought the Asthma on me very severe. I could not lie down or sleep for wheezing and shortness of breath. I took this thing and that, and tried different doctors, but found no relief. Six months ago I saw an advertisement in the papers I would try that, and, wonderful to relate, yet nevertheless true, the first dose I took relieved me in a few minutes, and before I had taken one-fourth of a 50-cent bottle I could breathe freely and sleep as well as ever. It is equally as magical for cuts, bruises, burns, and risebunatism. I woke up a few mornings since with such a pain in my chest that I could not draw a long breath. My wife said, 'rub on Thomas' Eclectric Oil." I did so, and in a few minutes the pain was gone, and I have not felt it since. My wife also had a severe attack of rheumatism in the arm and side. She applied the Oil with the same result. I would not be without it if I had to waik ten miles for it, and then pay \$5 for 30-cent bottle. I send you this testimonial hoping you will publish it, so that suffering humanity may be relieved of their aches and pains.

Yours respectfully,

S. S. GRAVES,

Akron, Eric Co., N. T. I would try that, and, wonderful to relate, yet never-

12 Cents buys 3 Lovely Ad. Cards and a None Such Cook Book. Gro. C. Hanford, Syracuse, N. Y.



A SURE CURE FOR

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour, Nervous Exhaustion arising from overwork or excess of any kind, -AND FOR-

Female Weaknesses.

Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague,

CONSTIPATION.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00 SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

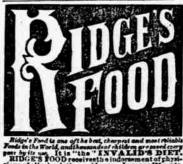
TEAS in abundance.—S5 Million pounds imported last year.—Prices lower than ever,—Agents wanted.—Don't look as good Hiack or Mixed, for \$1.

10 lbs. Good Hiack or Mixed, for \$2.

10 lbs. Choice Hiack or Mixed, for \$2. ond for pound sample, II cts extra for postage, then get up a club. Coolcost Tea in the world—largest variety.—Pleases everybod—Ordent Tea thouse. In America.—No chromo—No Humung—craight business.—Value for noney. (185T Welles, 42 Very St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.



P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.



fall schools the world over. In cause 135 cents, a \$1.25 and \$1.75, bearing the signature of WOOLBICH & CO, on every label.

AGENTS: AGENTS: Wanted for the New Book, "Our Lost Explorers." A full and au

JEANNETTE ARCTIC ILLUSTRATIONS See the best, don't be humburgrod by initiations. B. K. P. B. D. I. T. I. N. Occapies a day sold by live conversers. Bend for irrular, terms and agreety, to American Futhing company. Hartford, Boston, Chicago, or Cincimnat. If Mention this paper.

THE POCKET MANUAL, Ambre of information in a nutshell. Just the thing that every young lady and sontieman needs for reference. On TERMES and complete Morecco hook PREPALLS and complete Morecco hook PREPALLS (200 sold in three months. Positively fills a want supplied by no other book. Address C. SCHNEIDER Publisher, Kansas City, Mo.

MILO B. STEVENS & CO

A SURE CURE for Epilepsy or Fits in 24 hours. Free

BOYS AND GIRLS.

SPECIMEN COPY SENT FREE.

Send your Name and Address on a Postal Card, and you will receive a Paper by Return Mail.

GOLDEN DAYS is a sixteen-page weekly, filled with storica, sketches of adventure, marruetive matter and origining that can interest, entertain and benefit boys and gire. The whole aim and purpose of GOLDEN DAYS, and which permeates every article that appears in its sages, it to teach children obedience, honesty, truthulness and a reverence for the Golden Rule as the true guide of life.

ng its writers of Serial Stories are:

The leading scientists, desaymen and educators are sugged upon Gottern Dave. Its illustrations are profuse and in the highest style of art.

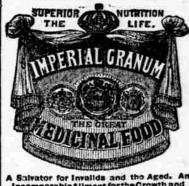
Rev. D. P. Kidder, D. D., will give each week a huckl and scholarly exposition of the international Sunday-school Lesson of the succeeding week.

Pussiston will perplex and delight the ingenious boys and girls, as it has in the past.

The Letter how will continue to dispense useful inthe Letter how will continue to dispense useful inthe Letter how will continue to dispense useful inNotices of Exchange of our young friends.

In short, Gottern Davs will stop at no expense to deserve, in a higher degree than ever before, the tilts that the distributioning public have bestowed upon it—
that of the "Prince of Juveniles."

For 2 month.



Protection of Infants and Children.
A Superior Nutritive in Continued
Fevers, and a Reliable Remedial
gent in all Diseases of the Stomach and
Intestines.

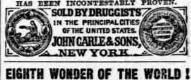
Intestines.

HIS justly ceiebrated Dictotic Preparation is, in composition, principally the gluten disrived from the WHITE WINTER FILINT WHEAT CEREAL, a solid extract the rection of the WHITE WINTER FILINT WHEAT CEREAL, a solid extract his has not worked to by a large number of chemists and physicians-representing a very high degree of medical science—as the SAPEST, MOST ACCEPTABLE and RELIABLE FOOD for the GROWTH and PROTECTION of INFANTS and CHILDEREN and for Mothers lacking Sufficient Hourishment for their offspring.

Unlike those preparations made from Minter winness matter, which degretive organs, it embraces in its elementary composition—
That which makes good Flesh and Blood. That which makes good Flesh and Blood. That which has easy of Digestion—never constipating. That which is kind and friendly to the Brain, and that which acts as a preventive of those intestinal Disorders incidental to Childhood.

And, while it would be difficult to conceive of anything in Food of Dessert more Creany and Delicious, or more Neurishing and Strengthening as an aliment in Fewer. Pulmonary Complaints, Dyspepsis and General Deblity, its Hare Kedicinal Excellence in all Intestinal Diseases, especially in Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhooa and Cholera Intention.

Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhosa and Cho Infantum,
HAS EEEN INCONTESTABLY PROVEN.



20 BOOKS IN ONE! ACENTS WANTED FOR Every-Day Cyclopedia Of Useful Knowledge.

Revised and enlarged. Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry—their History, Various Bresds, Diseases and Remodies. How to make the Farm pay; Beckenero-Guider, Curing and Storing; Cooking; Household Economy; Laws of Bushess; Home Doctor and 10.000 other valuable necles. Illustrated with over 500 ORIGINAL EXORAVINOS.
Price \$34.75; acran's complete outfit, \$1; outfit and sample copy, \$3.50. Write at once for agency; send for cyculars and terms. Address.

B. L. SULLIVAN & CO., Kanasa City, Mo. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

HISTORY # U. S. BY ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

It contains nearly 800 fine portraits and engravings of battles and other historical scenes, and is the most complete and valuable history ever published. It is sold by subscription only, and Agents are wanted in every county. Send for circulars and extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., St. Louis, Mo.



EDUCATIONAL.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW. Chicago, III. The twenty-fourth year begins S. pt. 20th, 1882. Diploma admits to the Bar of Illinois. For circulars address Hon. H. Boorst, Chicago, III.

Johnson's Com'l Colleges Long #1 BRIANT & STRATION Business and Telegraph

A. N. K.-D. 161 When writing to advertisers o ease state hat you saw their advertisement in this